

1582

In Gregorian reform,
the extra day for leap year
was added to end of Feb.

Feb 28 + One = Feb 29.

Up till this time, it had
been added just before
February 25 (called second
six) DISSERTIO (second six)
Kalendas Martius

1582

The shortest year was 1582
Oct 5 would become Oct 15
eliminating 10 days

1582

This year had 355 days
in it.

Oct. 15, 1582 followed

Oct. 4, 1582

thus $365 - 10 = 355$ days

1582

1912 Dates J-BK

1502-1585 BUONCOMPAGNI GREGORY XIII

A native of Bologna, who succeeded Pope Pius V. in 1572. He was deeply versed in the canon and civil law and had distinguished himself in the Council of Trent. He ornamented Rome with many fine buildings and fountains; but his pontificate is chiefly memorable for the reformation of the CALENDAR which bore his name.

He published a valuable edition of the
"DECRETUM GRATIANI".

1582

Clavis said that 10 days
incubation from 3rd Novos (Oct. 5)
to day before IDES (Oct. 14) be taken
away.

Then Oct. 4, 1582 was
last day of Julian Cal. for
the Catholic Church.

Was immediately followed by RL
Oct. 15, 1582

1582

Every Anth.

East

Dating of East was based on decision of Council of Nicaea: East would be on Sun immediately following the FULL MOON that fell on or after the vernal equinox, which took place on Mar. 21. Also if this coincided with Passover - East was Sun after.

1st part of problem - Is a year Dominical
letter: Jan 1 = A i.e. if 1st Sun
Jan 2 = B falls on Jan 3, C
Jan 3 = C is Dominical letter

a leap yr with Dominical letter C will
change to Dominical letter D on Mar. 1

1582

The length of the tropical
year was nearly:

365.24222 days

which differed from the Gregorian
yr by a little more than
24 sec.

As a result of Gregorian rules

of leap year, the vernal equinox
falls more often on Mar. 20
than it does on Mar. 21

The Gregorian reform also predicted the date of the full moon more accurately.

The full moon as computed by the Gregorian cycle may differ from the date of the astronomical full moon, so that occasionally the Gregorian Easter differs from that determined astronomically (as in 1962).

MARCH 1582

After further criticisms the VATICAN again made an effort to reform matters and this time was successful. Pope Gregory XIII approached the governments of the principal states of the Holy Roman Empire and all agreed to accept his alterations. He then promulgated a new Cal. known as the Gregorian or new STYLE Cal. in a brief issued Mar. 1582.